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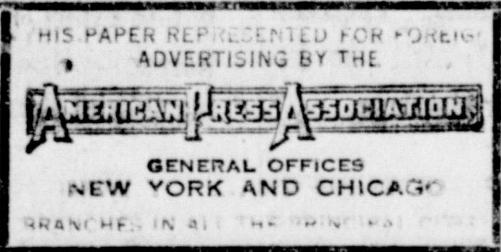
PHILIP R. BIKLE, Editor.

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TO OUR READERS

The Gettysburg Times takes absolutely no part in politics, being neutral on all such matters. Anything that appears in our general news columns, concerning state or national politics, is furnished us by The American Press Association, a concern which gives the same news to Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, or Socialist papers and which is strictly non-partisan.

Our advertising columns are open to all candidates of all parties.

A Chi-Namel Demonstration That is Different.

YOU can ask the Demonstrator to show you any Chi-Namel product you may be interested in, actually applied.

For instance—White Enamel, Porch Furniture Enamel, Gold and Aluminum Paint, Floor Wax, Furniture Polish, Colored Varnishes for staining and varnishing with one application.

She will not merely show you the package containing these materials, but show it in the brush, and applied before your eyes—in fact, you can take the brush and apply it yourself.

You can see the actual colors—see how easy it is to apply—how all brush marks disappear before it hardens. This will be a demonstration worth while for any one who is responsible for the care and good appearance of the interior woodwork and furniture of a home.

By asking for a demonstration of any particular Chi-Namel product you will not place yourself under any obligation to buy; this demonstration is to acquaint the public with the use and economy of the home.

REMEMBER THE DATE

MAY 11th, 12th, 13th.
ADAMS COUNTY HARDWARE CO.

At our store. Ladies especially invited.

An Unusual Chance to Secure an Oil Stove

We are closing out our line of "Quick Meal" Stoves at greatly reduced prices. "Quick Meal" Wick Blue Flame Oil Stoves are perfectly fitted and well made throughout. Their burners are simpler and easier to handle than the ordinary lamp, although they are not quite as powerful as the wickless burner. The fire can be started instantly and regulated as desired, and for general all around work there is no better wick stove made than this series of "Quick Meal" Oil Stoves. They are much less expensive than a gas stove to operate and have a number of improved features. We have 2 and 3 burner sizes with oven attachment. COME IN TO SEE THEM.

CHARLES S. MUMPER & CO.,
Center Square, GETTYSBURG.

Medical Advertising

Opens Up Nostrils, Clears Head Ends Colds Or Catarrh At Once

Instantly Relieves Swollen, Inflamed Nose, Head, Throat—You Breathe Freely—Dull Headache Goes—Nasty Discharge Stops.

Try "Ely's Cream Balm." Get a small bottle anyway, just to try it—Apply a little in the nostrils.

Don't lay awake to-night struggling for breath, with head stuffed; nostrils closed, hawking and blowing. Catarrh will open; you will breathe freely; dullness and headache disappear. By morning! the catarrh, cold-in-head or catarrhal sore throat will be gone.

End such misery now! Get the small bottle of "Ely's Cream Balm" at any drug store. This sweet, fragrant balm will surely disappear.

Are : You : Aetna-ized ?

Every Wise Man Believes In
the complete protection of his salary.

He knows he may become disabled by illness or injured or killed by accident at any time and those who depend upon him may suffer in consequence.

He fully intends to find out about and always carry

AETNA DISABILITY INSURANCE

To protect both himself and his family in case of accident or illness. Let the provident man who has not obtained such a policy remember

To-day Is Better Than Too Late

The Aetna is nationally well regarded because of its Financial Soundness, its Liberal Policy Contracts and its Fairness in Adjusting Claims.

Its policy holders receive excellent service and prompt settlements. I will tell you more about it if you will send me the coupon to-day

GEO. C. FISSEL, Masonic Building, Gettysburg, Pa.

I have marked the kind of Insurance I wish to know about, Accident O Health O Disability O \$250 Life Certificate O I am under 35 years of age. My name, business address and occupation are written below.

HUERTA ENVOYS HALT MEDIATION

They Will Remain in Havana
Several Days.

CAUSE OF DELAY UNKNOWN

Some Observers See in This Possibility That Huerta Will Never Enter Into Mediation Conference.

Washington, May 14.—A new and sensational turn of affairs developing makes it improbable that the conferences of the "A. B. C." mediators who seek to arrange the crisis between the United States and the Huerta government will be able to open at Niagara Falls next Monday, if at all.

W. W. Canada, the United States consul at Vera Cruz, advised the state department that the Huerta delegates who are to appear before the mediators arrived in Havana, Cuba, where they will remain for a few days before resuming their journey to Niagara Falls.

The reason for the tarrying in Havana is not explained, but it means that the Huerta delegates will be unable to be present at Niagara Falls when the mediators convene there on Monday.

Official news dispatches from the city of Vera Cruz said that the Huerta envoys were angered by the failure of their government to send them instructions before they sailed from that port. It was said further that they threatened to resign their mission if the instructions were not awaiting them in Havana.

In this development some observers see evidence of more delay by Huerta and even the possibility that he never will enter into the mediation conference at all.

"We should be very glad to have the Mexican light keepers return and take charge of the light at Lobos Island," said Secretary of State Bryan when inquiry was made concerning the latest phase of the situation growing out of the landing of American forces there and the protest from the Huerta government to the "A. B. C." mediators that the Americans and Englishmen in charge of the El Favore mines, after insisting on searching the Mexicans employed there in an attempt to recover stolen bars of silver, were attacked and many were wounded.

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A like inquiry has been transmitted by Secretary Bryan to Provisional President Huerta through the Brazilian minister in Mexico City.

CECIL SPRING-RICE.

British Ambassador Demands Protection of Foreigners in Mexico.



Photo by American Press Association.

Confirmation of the murder and mutilation of an American named Hooley and C. E. Williams, a British subject, was received from state department officials. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador in Washington communicated to the state department a telegram from the British consul at Veracruz, where the crime was committed. The British consul said that the Americans and Englishmen in charge of the El Favore mines, after insisting on searching the Mexicans employed there in an attempt to recover stolen bars of silver, were attacked and many were wounded.

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WAR CAMP PLAN FOR SCHOOLBOYS

General Wood Expains How They Will Be Trained.

INDIVIDUAL COST IS SMALL.

Good Meals For \$3.50 a Week and Equipment Furnished by the Government—Instruction Will Cover All Details of Soldiering—Campaign Tactics To Be Followed Out.

"I believe," says Major General Leonard Wood in the New York Sun, "that the establishment of students' military instruction camps is one of the most important movements started in our country for some time." General Wood was referring to the war camps for schoolboys to be maintained this summer under the authority of the war department. "These camps," he continued, "will be of immense benefit not only to students from a physical and educational standpoint, but to the country at large by increasing the knowledge of what the army really is and what it is doing and by making available a considerable number of young men whose services might at some time or other be needed."

The idea of the students' military instruction camps was first tried out by the government last summer in a modest way, when two experimental camps were held, one at Gettysburg, Pa., in the east, and the other at Monterey, Cal., in the west. The great benefit derived from these camps by all concerned and their pronounced success has encouraged the war department to expand the idea this season by making plans for the establishment of four camps during the summer.

These camps will be opened at Asheville, N. C.; Burlington, Vt., and Ludington, Mich., from July 6 to Aug. 7 inclusive, and at Monterey, Cal., from June 26 to July 31 inclusive.

To Be Ready For Country's Call.

"The object of the camps is to give the young men of the country opportunity for a short course in military duty should their country ever stand in need of their services. The summer vacation period is selected to enable students to attend with the least inconvenience and the greatest instructional advantage."

"As a military asset these camps are of great value. The ultimate object would be to make provision in some degree to meet a vital need confronting us as a peaceful and unmilitary people to the end that peace and prosperity may be preserved."

"Applicants for admission to these camps must be citizens of the United States or have declared their intention of becoming citizens. They must be of good moral character, physically qualified, and of good standing in their classes."

"Students must attend camp for the full period of five weeks unless compelled by actual necessity to leave before that time."

"The expenses of the boys will not be great. Uncle Sam requires them to pay their traveling expenses to and from the camp. Wholesome, healthful and ample meals will be furnished at the rate of \$3.50 a week."

"The campers will be required to wear a uniform similar to that of the regular army, which they must provide."

"The government will furnish gratis cots, blankets, tentage, cooking outfit, a complete infantry equipment for each man, including rifle, bayonet, cartridge belt, canteen, shelter tent half, fork, spoon and cup and other necessary articles of quartermaster and ordnance property, to be turned in at the end of camp."

Will Demonstrate What They Learn.

"The theoretical principles of tactics, including advance and rear guards, patrols, outposts and combats, will be studied and explained in a series of informal talks, tactical walks and war games conducted by selected competent officers. The practical application of these principles will be carried out in the field by the students themselves."

"The proper handling and use of the rifle will be taught by means of gallery practice and by actual firing with the service range."

"Physical drill, marching, camping, tent pitching, making and breaking camp, loading and unloading wagons, camp expeditions, field cooking, camp sanitation, first aid to the injured, personal hygiene and the care of troops in the field will be taught by practice."

"The schedule of instruction will include a practice march of several days' duration. As nearly as possible such actual campaign conditions of march, bivouac and combat as the assumed situation would exact will be followed."

Test Sexes' Mental Status.

To settle scientifically the question whether a woman has as great mentality as a man a series of experiments is being conducted in the psychological laboratories of Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, under the direction of Dr. Knight Dunlap and his assistant, Miss Ellie Saulsbury.

Students in the senior classes at Johns Hopkins and at Goucher colleges are the subjects upon which the tests are being made. Already the mental equipment of the average Hopkins man has been ascertained and recorded. Tests upon the Goucher girls are now in progress.

Thing of Most Importance.

"What matters the nature of our work so long as it is well done? We do not glean happiness according to our station in life, but according to how well we adapt ourselves to that station."

Queer Things That Turn Up In the News

Former Alderman Daniel J. Wing of Haverhill, Mass., has a meerschaum pipe which he has been smoking for the last forty-eight years.

Mrs. Harry Johnston while eating supper at Dallas, Tex., opened an oyster and found in it fifty-six pearls, most of them tiny, but all were genuine.

One after another twenty lawyers named by the court at Madisonville, Ky., to defend a prisoner offered excuses. The court, angered, ordered them all to represent the defendant.

Unable to find the janitor to open the church, James Hardy of Peoria, Ill., and Miss Sarah Hartle of Canton were married standing on the church steps, while a curious crowd witnessed the ceremony.

A new dance, the "twinkle," devoid of bugs, shrugs and shuffles, will be demonstrated at the annual convention of the American Association of Masters of Dancing in Cleveland, O., June 8 to 20.

BOYS TAUGHT TO LIVE LIKE ROBINSON CRUSOE.

Instruction Course In Taking Care of Oneself on a Desert Island.

Any public school boy who may be cast on a desert island, like Robinson Crusoe, will know how to take care of himself and get along comfortably, if an experiment succeeds which has been started in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and similar institutions in other cities.

Miss Agnes Laidlay Vaughan reports in the American Museum Journal the progress of the work in New York.

Thirty-five boys of 5B grade, age about twelve years, were chosen for the class. All prepared for the lessons by reading Robinson Crusoe. At their first visit to the museum they were taken to a small lecture hall, where the teacher had placed a collection of stone implements, wooden, shell and gourd utensils, baskets, pottery and weapons. As the boys handled and acquainted themselves with the construction and utility of these articles the teacher pointed out to them that these were the materials on which primitive man had to depend and in shaping which to his use he had to exercise his powers of invention. This was a lesson on the beginning of things, and it was thoroughly learned by the boys before they were taken to anything else.

The instruction then proceeded to show the increase of man's power over matter, as illustrated by the evolution of tools and the gradual development of perception and memory into reason. A river pebble was shown as the earliest hammer; next the hammer stone, with pits hollowed to fit the thumb and fingers; then the shaping of the implement to augment its utility while diminishing the effort required to produce effect. Axes and knives of flint, chert and obsidian were examined, and symmetry and adaptation, as brought out by successive human periods, were closely observed.

The object lessons included study of the primitive digging stick, precursor of the hoe and plow; bows, arrows, slings, shell and iron pointed spears; implements designed for the preparation of food and their development into modern dishes.

One lesson took up fire making and the preparation of clothing, and then the instinct for making useful things shaped and for the expression of the human love of beauty in the beginning of art.

DISCOVERED NORDICA'S VOICE

Customer In Store Where Singer Worked Started Her on Career.

The late Miss Lillian Nordica, wife of George W. Young, New York banker, was perhaps the most distinguished singer ever born this side the Atlantic.

The year of her birth, according to the best accounts, was 1859. She was a "Way Down Easter," a native of Farmington, Me. Her childhood days after a short schooling were spent in a Boston dry goods store.

As she was tidying up the rolls of calico just after the shop closed one night she began singing to herself. A customer who happened to be delayed heard her and marveled.

"What a voice, child! Have you ever had it trained?"

"No, ma'am."

"Will you let me give you lessons?"

"Oh, that would be grand!"

And so Lillian started on her musical career.

ADDS THREE NEW STAMPS.

Postoffice Department Prepares Seven, Nine and Twelve Cent Issues.

Three new stamps have been announced by the postoffice department. These are of seven, nine and twelve cent denominations. They were suggested by the need of stamps of every denomination for parcel post use. It was found that many parcels and bulky letters carried 1 cent too much.

The new seven cent stamp will bear the likeness of George Washington taken from the Houdon bust; the nine and twelve cent stamps will carry the profile of Benjamin Franklin.

Restrospective.

"I have lived 67 years, last grass," confessed the Old Codger, "during which I can truly say that I have done little to be ashamed of and still less to be proud of."—Kansas City Star.

Spoiled Her Evening.

Madge—"How was it you didn't have a good time at the reception?" Marjorie—"I heard a story about a girl who was there, but she kept within hearing all the time, and I couldn't tell it to anybody."—Life.

A BIRD CENSUS THIS SUMMER

Are Existing Laws Increasing or Diminishing Numbers?

IT WILL ANSWER QUESTION

Department of Agriculture, Asking Cooperation of Bird Lovers Throughout the United States, Makes Announcement of Information Desired and How to Obtain It.

A census of all the birds of the United States is suggested for this summer, and the department of agriculture is inviting bird lovers throughout the country to co-operate in taking it. The object is to determine how many pairs of birds of each species breed within definite areas. By comparing these figures with those of subsequent censuses it will be possible to ascertain whether the present state and federal laws are effective and game and insectivorous birds increasing or diminishing in numbers.

Voluntary observers are relied upon to furnish most of the desired data to the department.

As a beginning the department has asked about 250 correspondents throughout the country, who have previously rendered valuable service, to follow a general outline in supplying information.

The correspondents have been advised that the census of the birds should be taken over some area that fairly represents the average character of the country in the immediate neighborhood. The area selected should represent average farm conditions, but without woodland; should be not less than forty acres (a quarter of a mile square) and not more than eighty acres and should include the farm buildings, shade trees, orchards, fields of plowed land and pasture. It is desired to take a census of the pairs of birds actually nesting within the selected area.

How to Take Bird Census.

It is practically impossible to make this census on the scale of 40-80 acres in a single day. A plan which has been used with advantage for several years is to begin at daylight some morning the last of May or the first week in June and zigzag back and forth across the area, counting the male birds of each species. Early in the morning at that season every male bird should be in full song and easily counted. After the migration is over and the birds are settled in their summer quarters it is safe to consider that each male represents a breeding pair.

The final results of the census should be sent to the biological survey department of agriculture, Washington, about June 30, accompanied by a statement of the boundaries of the selected area, defined so explicitly that it will be possible twenty-five years hence to have the census repeated.

The name of the present owner of the land should be given, together with a careful description of its character, including a statement whether the area is dry upland or moist bottom land, the number of acres in each of the principal crops or in permanent meadow, pasture, orchard, swamp, roads, etc.; the kind of fencing used and whether there is much or little brush along any fences, roads or streams or in the permanent pasture.

Second and Third Censuses.

A second census is desired of one isolated piece of woodland comprising from ten to twenty acres.

In giving the results of this census the number and kinds of trees in the woodland should be stated as well as whether there is much or little undergrowth.

Still a third census to be taken is that of some definite area—forty acres, for instance—forming part of a much larger tract of timber, either deciduous or evergreen. While the number of birds on such a piece of land will be far less than on an equal area of mixed farm land, their correct enumeration will require considerably more care and time.

The department also will be glad to have information concerning any changes noted in the bird life of any locality, especially if the observations extend over any considerable number of years.

In the past, under mixed game regulations of various states, bird life has been decreasing. Now that the birds have been placed in charge of the department of agriculture definite and uniform measures are being taken to preserve them and increase their number.

The new bird census and the censuses to follow will materially aid the department in its effort to preserve a valuable national resource, and the voluntary efforts of bird lovers in aid of this movement will be appreciated.

Pattern of Canal and Its Approaches.

The coast and geodetic survey office has issued a series of charts of the canal and its approaches. The general chart of the Panama canal and its approaches is on a scale of one-one hundred and forty-six thousandths, or one-half inch to the nautical mile, and is in colors. The canal is colored dark blue and the ocean waters a light blue, while the region of the canal zone is colored a light pink but the territory of Panama is given a pale buff tint.

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KITCHEN CUPBOARD

CHERRIES IN PASTRY.

DINNER MENU.
Bouillon. Wafers.
Pot Roast of Beef. Browned Potatoes. Gravy.
Creamed Corn. Cauliflower.
Cottage Cheese Salad.
Floating Island. Cherry Pie With Cheese.
Tea. Coffee. Milk.

THE popular way of serving cherries is, of course, in pies, but rolls, tarts, puffs and puddings are also nice.

Cherry Pie.—Line the pie plate with good crust, fill with cherries, sweeten with about two-thirds of a cupful of sugar and sprinkle over two teaspoonsful of flour. Wet the edge of the under crust to prevent juice from running out, cross the top with strips of pie paste and bake.

A Roll For Variety.

Baked Cherry Roll.—Take a sheet of rich pastry, roll out and cover with stoned cherries; sprinkle with sugar, roll up and place in a baking dish and bake in a hot oven until brown. Serve hot with sauce. Make a cream sauce, using any juice you may have from the cherries and some of the fruit.

Openn Cherry Tarts.—Prepare some good short pastry and make a syrup with half a pint of water and one-half a pound of sugar. Boil this for twenty minutes. Place the cherries in a tart and heat them through. Place these in the pastry already lining a pieplate and bake for twenty minutes to half an hour. Pour more syrup on top when done and allow all to cool.

A Favorite Dish.

Cherry Brown Betty.—In a buttered pudding dish arrange alternate layers of stoned cherries and breadcrumbs, seasoning each layer with bits of butter, a tablespoonful of sugar and a pinch each of ground cinnamon and nutmeg. When the dish is filled add a syrup made from a tablespoonful of water and two of sugar, cover the top with crumbs and, after placing the dish in a pan of boiling water, cook for about an hour in a moderate oven.

Cherry Cups.—Sift together a pint of flour, two teaspoonsfuls of baking powder, a pinch of salt, third of a cupful of sugar and then rub in two tablespoonsfuls of shortening. Mix with water to a drop batter. Butter deep individual baking cups or dishes well and drop in a teaspoonful of the batter, then another spoonful of the cherries, then another spoonful of the batter, allowing space in the cups for the pudding to puff up well. Put them in a steamer or in a pan of hot water and place in the oven. Cover and steam. Serve with cherry sauce.

Law of Falling Bodies.

Cherry Brown Betty.—A falling body having fallen during one exact second falls 16.1 feet. At the precise end of the second it has acquired a specific velocity of 32.2 feet per second. This carries it 32.2 feet during the second second, and this added to 16.1 feet equals 48.3 feet distance fallen during the two seconds. And at the exact end of the second second the acquired velocity is 64.4 feet per second, and so on.—New York American.

Smith to Meet Carpenter.

Jim Buckley, manager of Gunboat Smith, claimant of the world's heavyweight championship, has cabled to London accepting the offer of a \$25,000 purse made by Dick Burge for a twenty round match between Gunboat Smith and Georges Carpenter.

The action taken by Buckley means that the proposed match between Smith and Sam Langford, which was to have been made for May, is off. Buckley states that Smith will fight Langford just as soon as he disposes of Carpenter.

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The VALIANTS of VIRGINIA

& Hallie Erminie Rives (Mrs. Post Wheeler)

ILLUSTRATED BY LAUREN STOUT

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—John Valiant, a rich society favorite, suddenly discovers that the Valiant corporation, which his father founded and which was the principal source of his wealth, has failed.

CHAPTER II—He voluntarily turns over his private fortune to the receiver for the corporation.

CHAPTER III—His entire remaining possessions consist of an old motor car, a white bull dog and Damory court, a neglected estate in Virginia.

CHAPTER IV—He learns that this estate came into the family by royal grant and has been in the possession of the Valiants ever since.

CHAPTER V—On the way to Damory court he meets Shirley Dandridge, an untrained beauty, and decides that he is going to like Virginia immensely.

CHAPTER VI—An old negro tells Shirley's fortune and predicts great trouble for her on account of a man.

CHAPTER VII—Uncle Jefferson, an old negro, Valiant to Damory court.

CHAPTER VIII—Shirley's mother, Mrs. Dandridge, and Major Bristow exchange reminiscences during which it is revealed that the major, Valiant's father, and a man named Sassoon, were in love with the hand of Mrs. Dandridge in her youth. Sassoon and Valiant fought a duel on her account in which the former was killed.

CHAPTER IX—Valiant finds Damory court overgrown with weeds and creepers and the buildings in a very much neglected condition. Uncle Jefferson and his wife, Aunt Daphne, are engaged as servants.

CHAPTER X—Valiant explores his ancestral home. He is surprised by a fox hunting party which invades his estate. He recognizes Shirley at the head of the pack.

The brown ivied house in the village was big and square and faced the sleepy street. A one-storyed wing contained a small door with a doctor's brass plate on the clapping-board beside it. Doctor Southall was one of Mrs. Merryweather Mason's paying guests—for she would have deemed the word boarder a gratuitous insult, no less to them than to her. Another was the major, who for a decade had occupied the big old-fashioned corner-room on the second floor, accompanied by a monstrous gray cat and waited on by an ancient negro named Jereboam, who had been a slave of his father's.

The doctor was a shallow taciturn man with a squinting face, eyebrows like frosty icicles, a mouth as if made with one quick knife-slash and a head nearly bald, set on a neck that would not have disqualified a yearling ox.

On this particular morning neither the major nor the doctor was in evidence, the former having gone out early, and the latter being at the moment in his office, as the brassy buzz of a telephone from time to time announced. Two of the green wicker rocking-chairs on the porch, however, were in quiet repose. Mrs. Mason was still in the parlour, however, with her son, Mr. Napoleon Gifford.

"And this year," the visitor was saying in her customary italics. (The broad "a" which lent a dulcet softness to the speech of her hostess was scorned by Mrs. Poly, her own "a's" being as narrow as the needle through which the rich man reaches heaven.) "We came here from Richmond when I was a bride—that's twenty-one years ago—and Damory Court was forsaken then. And think what a condition the house must be in now! Cared for by an agent who comes every other season from New York. Trust a man to do work like that!"

"I'm glad a Valiant is to occupy it," remarked Mrs. Mason in her sweet flute-like voice. "It would be sad to

see any one else there. For after all, the Valiants were gentlemen."

Mrs. Gifford sniffed. "Would you have called Devil-John Valiant a gentleman? Why, he earned the name by the dreadful things he did. My grandfather used to say that when his wife lay sick—he hated her, you know—he would gallop his horse with all his hounds full-cry after her under her windows. Then that ghastly story of the slave he pressed to death in the hoghead of tobacco."

"I know," acquiesced Mrs. Mason. "He was a cruel man and wicked, too. Yet of course he was a gentleman. In the South the test of a gentleman has never been what he does, but who he is. But his grandson, Beauty Valiant, who lived at Damory Court thirty years ago, wasn't his type at all. He was only twenty-five when the duel occurred."

"He must have been brilliant," said the visitor, "to have founded that

were old friends, you know. He was sick almost a year, and the doctor used to carry him out here on the porch every day in his arms, like a child. And then, when the typhus came that summer among the negroes, he quarantined himself with them—the only white man there—and treated and nursed them and buried the dead with his own hands, till it was stamped out. That's the real Doctor Southall."

The rockers vibrated in silence for a moment. Then Mrs. Gifford said: "I never knew before that he had anything to do with that duel. Was he one of Valiant's seconds?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Mason; "and the major was the other. I was a little girl when it happened. I can barely remember it, but it made a big sensation."

"And over a love-affair!" exclaimed Mrs. Gifford in the tone of one to whom romance was daily bread.

"I suppose it was."

For a time the conversation languished. Then Mrs. Gifford asked suddenly: "Who do you suppose she could have been?—the girl behind that old Valiant affair?"

Mrs. Mason shook her head. "No one knows for certain—unless, of course, the major or the doctor, and I wouldn't question either of them for worlds. You see, people had stopped gossiping about it before I was out of school. There's Major Bristow at the gate now. And the doctor's just coming out again."

The major wore a suit of white linen, with a broad-brimmed straw hat, and a pink was in his button-hole, but to the observing, his step might have seemed to lack an accusatory jauntiness. As he came up the path the doctor opened his office. "How do you feel this morning, Major?"

"I will admit, I suppose," said Mrs. Gifford with some spirit, "that the name Valiant isn't what it used to be in this neighborhood?"

"I will, madam," responded the doctor. "When Valiant left this place (a mark of good taste, I've always considered) he left it the worse, if possible, for his departure. Your remark, however, would seem to imply demerit on his part. Was he the only man who ever happened to be at the lucky end of a dueling-ground?"

"Then it isn't true that Valiant was a dead shot and Sassoon intoxicated?" "Madam," said the doctor, "I have no wish to discuss the details of that unhappy incident with you or anybody else. I was one of those present, but the circumstances you mention have never been descended upon by me."

"I see by the papers," said Mrs. Gifford, with an air of resignedly changing the subject, "they've been investigating the failure of the Valiant Corporation. The son seems to be getting the sharp end of the stick. Perhaps he's coming down here because they've made it so hot for him in New York. Well, I'm afraid he'll find this county disappointing."

"He will!" agreed the doctor savagely. "No doubt he imagines he's coming to a kindly countryside of gentle-born people with souls and imaginations; he'll find he's lit in a section that's entirely too ready to hack at his father's name and prepared in advance to call him Northern scum and turn up its nose at his accent—a community so full of dyed-in-the-wool snobbery that it would make Boston look like a poor-white barbecue. I'm sorry for him!"

"Just then from the rear of the house came a plaintive voice:

"Yo, Ralph! Take yo han's outer dem cherries! Don' yo know of yo' swallows dem ar pits, yo' gwineter hab' pendegetus en lump up en die?"

The sound of a slap and shrill yell followed, and around the porch dashed an infantile darkey, as nude as a black Puck, with his hands full of cherries, who came to a sudden demoralized stop in the embarrassing foreground.

"Ralph!" thundered the doctor. "Didn't I tell you to go back to that kitchen?"

"Yes, suh," responded the imp. "But yo' didn't tell me ter stay dar!"

"If I see you out here again," roared the doctor, "I'll tie your ears back—and grease you—and SWALLOW you!" At which grisly threat, the apparition, with a shrill shriek, turned and ran desperately for the corner of the house.

"I hear," said the doctor, resuming, "that the young man who came to fix the place up has hired Uncle Jefferson and his wife to help him. Who's responsible for that interesting information?"

"Rickey Snyder," said Mrs. Mason. "She's got a spy-glass rigged up in a sugar-tree at Miss Mattle Sue's and she saw them pottering around there this morning."

"Little limb!" exclaimed Mrs. Gifford, with emphasis. "She's as cheeky as a town-hog. I can't imagine what Shirley Dandridge was thinking of when she brought that low-born child out of her sphere."

Something like a growl came from the doctor as he struck open the screen-door. "Limb! I'll bet ten dollars she's an angel in a cedar-tree at a church fair compared with some better-born young ones I know of who are only fit to live when they've got the scarlet-fever and who ought to be in the reformatory long ago. And as for Shirley Dandridge, it's my opinion she and her mother and a few others like her have got about the only drops of the milk of human kindness in this whole abandoned community!"

"Dreadful man!" said Mrs. Gifford, sotto voce, as the door banged viciously. "To think of his being born a Southall! Sometimes I can't believe it!"

Mrs. Mason shook her head and smiled. "Ah, but that isn't the real Doctor Southall," she said. "That's only his shell."

"I've heard that he has another side," responded the other with guarded grimness, "but if he has, I wish he'd manage to show it sometimes."

Mrs. Mason took off her glasses and wiped them carefully. "I saw it when my husband died," she said softly. "That was before you came. They

were old friends, you know. He was

"which was it? Valiant or Sassoon?"

"I wish to God I knew!" said the major roughly, standing still. It silenced them, but the sound of his own voice, as though it had been a preconcerted signal, drew together a hundred inchoate images of other days.

There was the well-ordered garden of Damory Court—it rose up, gloomy with night shadows, across his great clothespress against the wall—with himself sitting on a rustic-bench smoking and behind him the candlelight library window with Beauty Valiant pacing up and down, waiting for daylight. There was a sunlit stretch between two hemlocks, with Southall and he measuring the ground—the grass all dewy sparkles and an early robin teetering on a thorn-bush. Eight—nine—ten—he caught himself counting the paces.

He wiped his forehead. Between the hemlocks now were two figures

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GOOD ROADS ARE LARGE ASSETS

They Help to Make Money For
the Farmer.

BOOST PROPERTY VALUES.

A Piece of Real Estate Is Valuable, as a Rule, In Proportion to the Number of People Who Pass It Daily—Good Roads Mean Good Business.

By HOMER M'KEE.

The job of the advocates of good roads is to see the taxpayer and the voter on this proposition. The little that good roads in your county would cost you personally amounts to nothing compared with the amount good roads would add to your net yearly income.

Whenever you show a man by giving you a quarter he can obtain in return from you 75 cents he is going to spend the quarter. There has been too much sentiment in this good roads solicitation. The tendency has been to ask support for good roads on the basis of patriotism. Farmers have been told that they should support good roads in order that America might keep pace with Europe on a basis of interurban and international communication. America is essentially a commercial nation. Good roads, therefore, if they are to be general, must be advocated on a national basis. If this national appeal is to strike home it must be a practical one. The practical phase of good roads is obvious. Good roads increase property valuation. A piece of real estate is valuable, as a rule, in proportion to the number of people who pass it daily. Town property will increase in value as the town becomes more important, as the people coming in contact with the town increase numerically—and that is exactly what happens to a town when farmers can get to it. Good roads leading into a town mean wealth coming into the pockets of its local business men. Country people come to town to spend money. Good roads give country people an added incentive for coming to town and spending their

For the Children

Shearing a Sheep In
Central Park, New York.



Photo by American Press Association.

Many young people who live in the country, especially those who reside on farms, would think it no novelty to witness the shearing of sheep. In big cities, however, it is a most unusual sight, and when the shepherds of Central Park, New York, get ready with their shears the little ones crowd around to witness the operation. For many years the park department of the city has maintained flocks of sheep in the larger parks, not alone because they lend beauty to the landscape, but because their presence on the lawns tends to improve the grass. The constant grazing keeps the herbage at just the right height to give it a velvety appearance, and the sod is at the same time benefited. In Central Park there is a large dock, and when the lambs come the little New Yorkers never seem to grow weary of watching their gambols. Older folks take great interest in the beautiful little animals. The camera man happened along the other day and took a shot.

Geographical Game.

Give each of your guests a piece of paper and pencil. The hostess gives out the sentences, and the guests write the answers—a geographical name on their papers.

1. Name of an ancient city whose downfall was caused by a woman?
2. A farmer who was twice dictator of Rome?
3. Name of a king of France?
4. An exclamation, a short name for mamma and a laugh?
5. An opera encore?
6. A city whose end and aim is "go"?
7. An improvement on Noah's home?
8. A great engineering feat?
9. Where all have "been"?
10. A surgical operation?
11. A high stalked vegetable against a structure?
12. Named for the "father of our country"?
13. An elevation with abundant product?
14. A Bible name and a Roman dress?

Answers: 1. Troy. 2. Cinchonatus. 3. St. Louis. 4. Omaha. 5. Sing Sing. 6. Chenglo. 7. Newark. 8. Wheeling. 9. W. Va. 10. Boston. 10. Lansing.

EDWARD SIMPSON.

Captain in Command of
the Battleship Minnesota.

FEDERAL TROOPS DESERT TAMPA

Retire From City When Gunboats Steam Out of River.

THE REBEL FIRE IS HEAVY

Admiral Mayo Reports Fall of Stronghold, With Heavy Casualties on Both Sides.

Washington, May 14.—Tampico has fallen and is now occupied by the Constitutionalists.

The Federal forces evacuated the city and are retreating over the National railroad of Mexico toward San Luis Potosi, where Huerta probably will make his next stand against the successful advance of the troops of Carranza and Villa toward Mexico City.

This official information was received at the navy department in a relayed wireless dispatch from Rear Admiral Mayo.

The firing during the early part of the attack was desultory, but the Constitutionalists under General Gonzales began a sustained and heavy attack with their artillery. The Federals responded and the artillery duel lasted for several hours. The two Federal gunboats joined in the bombardment of the rebel positions, but their shells did little damage.

Rear Admiral Mayo reported to the navy department that the gunboats Bravo and Zaragoza steamed out of the Panuco river and anchored near the foreign warships outside of Tampico harbor. The gunboats were the chief support of the Federal garrison, and when they took to flight the Federal commander, General Morelos Zaragoza, ordered his troops to evacuate the city. The exodus then began.

That defense, which Mr. Manton labored for five hours to establish from Rose's own statements and admissions, was that Rose is a vile creature who could not tell the truth to save his life, and who therefore cannot be believed when he accuses Becker of ordering the murder of Rosenthal; that Rose himself caused the murder of Rosenthal—because Rosenthal had spread the rumor that Rose had framed Zelig, the gang leader, and put Zelig in peril of fourteen years in Sing Sing, gossip which would have caused Zelig's gunmen to pistol Rose if Rosenthal had lived any longer to spread such talk, and that the interlocking stories of the four informers, Rose, Weber, Vallon and Schepps, was a mass of perjury concocted in the West Side prison in weeks of communication provided by the district attorney himself.

It cannot be said that Rose faltered or broke under Mr. Manton's attack in two important matters he contradicted himself, saying in one instance that he was in Chicago at the time of the raid on Rosenthal's gambling establishment, when he had testified in 1912 that he watched the raid with Rosenthal; and in the second, that Becker had given money to Weber at the famous Harlem conference when in 1912 he testified that he gave the money.

PAYS \$50: GETS \$200,000

Woman's Flyer Nets Lordly Sum For Gas Land.

Northumberland, Pa., May 14.—Mrs. John Kane, wife of a real estate sales man who worked for a local lot-selling agency at \$15 a week several months ago, took options on 300 acres of what was believed to be oil or gas bearing lands near Ridgway, Elk county. The figure cost \$50, she said.

Last week a test well was sunk on the land adjoining her lease and gas was struck. She sold part of it for \$500 per acre, and has received an offer that will net her close to \$200,000. She says she will accept that sum.

Mr. and Mrs. Kane recently moved to York, where they are now engaged in selling vacuum carpet sweepers.

Frederick Seventy Bandits by Mistake.

Vera Cruz, May 14.—A friendly Mexican army officer has informed General Funston that seventy murderers imprisoned in the fortress prison of San Juan de Ulua were released by mistake by the Americans and are now in Vera Cruz or with the bands that are plundering the country beyond the American outposts. The information, which came direct, has in part been confirmed.

WEATHER EVERYWHERE.

Observations of United States weather bureaus taken at 8 p.m. yesterday follow:

Temp.	Weather.
Albany.....	46
Atlantic City....	46
Boston.....	42
Buffalo.....	42
Chicago.....	52
New Orleans....	74
New York.....	47
Philadelphia....	48
St. Louis.....	62
Washington.....	56

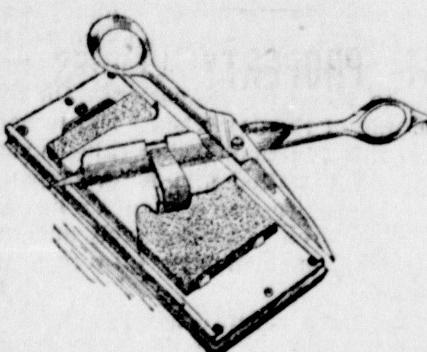
The Weather.
Cloudy today; fair tomorrow; variable winds.

Daily Thought.
When one is tempted to write a clever but harsh thing, though it may be difficult to restrain it, it is always better to leave it in the inkstand. Smiles.



HINTS FOR THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE

Automatic Hone For Sharpening Scissors.



A hone with an automatic guide that holds the blade of a pair of shears in the right position by means of a clamping and pressure spring has been placed on the market and appears to be simple in operation and sure in results. The base upon which the carriage slides is of steel and so arranged that the carriage can move only so far. A clamped guide holds the blade of the shear at the right angle upon the surface of the hone. Once fixed in position, the shear is moved back and forth until properly sharpened, as the springs give the requisite pressure and hold the blade rigidly while honing.—Popular Mechanics.

Oven Stew.

Try an oven stew some day when the top of the stove is occupied. Use two or three pounds of beef shin, and have the bone broken in several pieces. Cut the meat from the bone into small pieces, scrape off the marrow, put into a kettle, and in it brown first the meat, then an onion and a carrot, cut in cubes. Dredge all these with salt and with browned flour. Add one or two whole cloves, half a cupful of tomatoes or tomato ketchup, put in the pieces of bone and cook in the oven in a deep pan for about four hours, adding potatoes, cut in cubes, an hour before serving.

Kitchen Kinks.

Stoneware and earthenware absorb fat and therefore retain their odors. All fats, therefore, should be kept in tin or glass.

Hot water sets grease, so grease spots should be washed with cold water, which hardens the grease and makes it easy to remove.

Use vinegar instead of water to thin paste and the paste will not spoil.

A cloth wet with camphor will remove white spots from furniture.

To remove rust from a knife plunge the blade into an onion and leave it an hour; then polish in the usual way.

Sprinkling the Clothes.

Sprinkling the clothes before they are taken from the line will save a great deal of work. Just before unpinning them from the line sprinkle them evenly with a clean whiskbroom, which should be kept for that purpose. Now take out the pins on the sheets and tablecloths and draw the lower edges perfectly even. They may evenly and readily be folded for ironing before they are put in the basket.—Country Gentleman.

Hooks and Eyes.

Many amateur sewers have trouble in sewing hooks and eyes on neatly and having them match. Sew your hooks on first, put the garment on; then have some one place the pins right where the hook will catch over them as if they were flat eyes; then unhook the garment. Be careful not to misplace the pins, and sew on the eyes where the hooks hooked over the pins.

Grease Stained Floors.

Grease stains can be removed from the floors by making a mixture of a quarter of a pound each of pearl ash and fuller's earth and a quart of boiling water. This should be spread on the floor and left there for twenty-four hours, and then the floor should be washed with hot water in which washing soda—a little of it—has been dissolved.

Mutton Broth.

Remove the fat and skin from two pounds of the neck of mutton. Cut the meat into small pieces, breaking the bones, place in a saucepan or a Scotch bowl, pour over a quart of water and let stand for an hour. Then heat nearly to the boiling point and let remain there for two hours, then strain through a coarse sieve.

Rock Balanced Over Village.

A 20-ton balanced rock overhangs the village of Thomery in France.

FATHER'S MEMORY SYSTEM

PA, WHAT IS SCHULTZ'S TELEPHONE NUMBER AGAIN?
WHAT YOU WANT IS A MEMORY-SYSTEM! I HAVE A DANDY!
IF YOU'RE ASKING THAT ONCE, YOU'VE ASKED ME FIFTY TIMES AND YOU DON'T REMEMBER BER.

MILK PAIL NOTES.

The strainer never was made that will take foul matter out of milk. None ever will be made. You have got to keep it out.

The testing association promotes a greater appreciation of the cow, and consequently better results are sure to follow.

Feed the heifers so they will keep on milking and form the habit of persistency. Inheritance has something to do with persistency in milking, though care and feed will encourage and establish the habit.

You can make fairly good axle grease from stale cream, but never good butter.

The man with five cows and a separator is better off than his neighbor with eight cows and no machine.

The dairyman who will sell off each season two or three of his poorest cows will soon improve his herd if he replaces them by heifers raised from his best cows.

INDIVIDUAL HOG HOUSE.

Useful Adjunct to the Farm In Warm or Cold Weather.

Suitable farrowing houses are very necessary to successful handling of pigs. The houses that are used for farrowing purposes in the early spring can be used almost throughout the year in connection with the proper handling of the hogs, says the Kansas Farmer. This is especially true of the small individual farrowing houses which may be moved about the farm wherever it is desired to have suitable shelter for the stock. By blocking them up in the pastures they furnish shelter from the sun while permitting the wind to blow through underneath.

On figuring the cost of labor and material required to build a hog house large enough to accommodate a dozen sows conveniently at farrowing time it is found at the Kansas Agricultural College that the cost is greater than that required to build a dozen individual hog houses, the difference varying somewhat according to the style and size of the houses.

In the case of the centralized hog house the work of taking care of the sows can all be done in the same building, thus taking less work than the same number of sows would require if kept in individual houses. A centralized hog house is warmer than an individual house, and in case of early farrowing this makes the former very desirable.

A centralized hog house, however, keeps the hogs close together, and in case of disease there is greater danger that it will spread rapidly than if the hogs were kept in individual houses.

FEED AND MILK FLAVOR.

Corn and Bran Not Superior to Other Wholesome Grain Mixtures.

The federal department of agriculture recently reported the results of experiments to test the effect of oats on the flavor of milk. These experiments showed that oats do not have the beneficial effect on the flavor of milk which many dairymen believe. But as corn and bran constituted the ration tested against oats the public has gained the impression erroneously that the department recommends the feeding of corn and bran to improve the flavor of milk.

Of fifty opinions expressed regarding the flavor of the samples twenty-five preferred the milk from cows fed corn and bran. As sixteen preferred the milk from cows fed oats and nine expressed no choice, it does not appear that either ration has any decided advantage over the other. There can be no great superiority in the bran and corn when one-half of the opinions were either indifferent or were in favor of the other milk.

In view of these experiments the department does not recommend the feeding of bran and corn to improve the flavor of milk. Oats, corn, alfalfa hay, cottonseed meal, linseed meal, bran, gluten and other good feeds for dairy cows when properly fed in reasonable amounts produce a fine flavored milk, but there is no substantial evidence that any one of them is superior to any of the others in this respect.

NOT IN ANY SENSE A LOSS.

"Ever lose a surgical case?" "Nope. I thought I was going to lose one once, but it came out all right." "The patient came near dying, eh?" "Oh, he died. But his heirs paid for the operation."

DAILY THOUGHT.

The veil which covers the face of futurity was woven by the hand of mercy.—Bulwer.

NEWS OF THE SPORT WORLD

Irving Margolies a Pugilist of Promise.

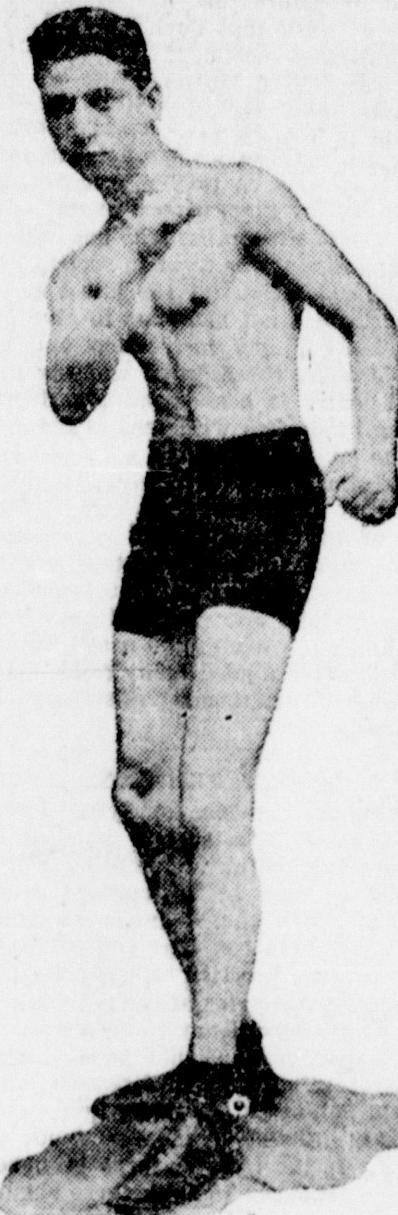


Photo by American Press Association.

Mi-O-Na Quickly Ends Indigestion

Do not continue to suffer with indigestion or dyspepsia causing heartburn, dizziness, after-dinner distress, headache, biliousness, pain in the bowels, or sour and gassy stomach. Get effective and lasting relief at once. Buy from People's Drug Store to-day a fifty cent box of Mi-O-na Tablets. They quickly and surely end stomach misery—are pleasant to take and perfectly harmless.

Mi-O-na is one of the most dependable remedies for disordered stomachs. It heals the sore and inflamed membranes and is not only a digestive and antacid giving prompt and effective relief, but is a tonic that tones up and strengthens the entire digestive system—then the food is properly digested and assimilated—you enjoy robust health.

Do not delay—get a box of Mi-O-na at once. If you are not entirely satisfied with results—money refunded.

Look Out For Hog Cholera.

Most hogs die violent deaths, or those dying of disease nine out of ten in the corn belt pass away of cholera. Therefore, if your hogs are dying and you don't know the cause, there are nine chances out of ten that it is cholera. If your neighbor's hogs are dying of anything but the butcher's knife it is a nine to one probability that they have cholera and that your premises are in danger of infection. You won't make any mistake if you telephone for an expert with vaccine in either case.—Farm and Fireside.

Really Philanthropy.

"Oh, your cruel little boy!" exclaimed the member of the Anti-Vivisection league as she glanced over the garden fence. "How ever could you eat that poor little worm in two?" John, aged six, met her gaze without flinching. "It—it seemed so lonely," he replied.

The Soul's Health.

A good conscience is to the soul what health is to the body; it preserves a constant ease and serenity within us, and more than counteracts all the calamities and afflictions that can possibly befall us.—Addison.

Annual Rainfall.

According to an estimate by Sir John Murray, the total annual rainfall upon all the land of the globe amounts to 29,347.4 cubic miles, and of this quantity 6,524 cubic miles drains off through rivers to the sea.

Having purchased the Registered and Imported brown German Coach Horse,

"SIETO"

No. 3625, from Gettysburg German Horse Company, he will make the season of 1914 at Meadow Valley Track in charge of Clayton Moxley, attendant, at a fee of \$10.00, payable when mare is known to be in foal.

Buttonwood Stock Farm

Gettysburg, Pa.

Automobile For Sale

Studebaker, 4 passenger, may be

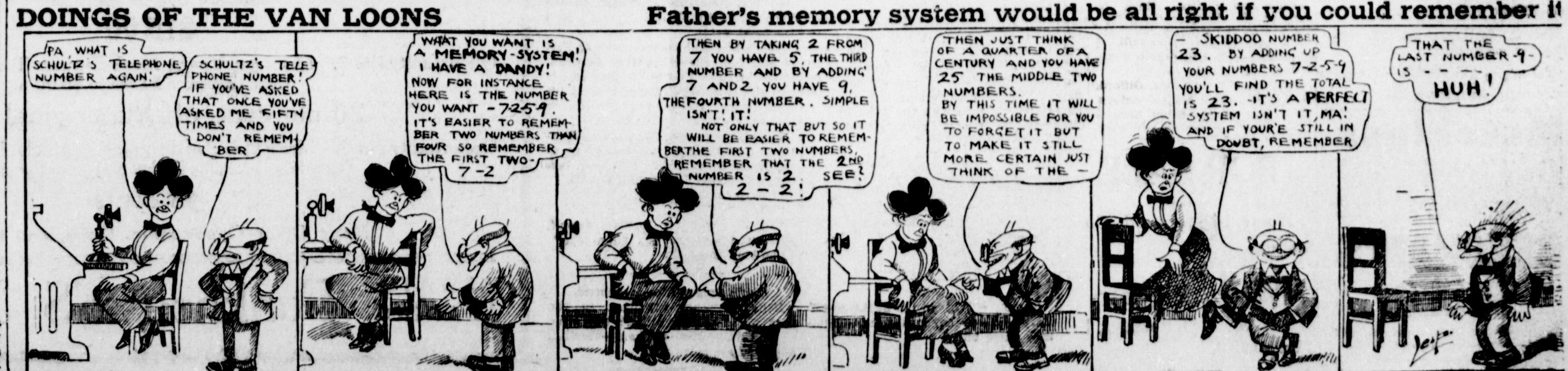
converted into truck.

APPLY TO

National Garage

D. J. FORNEY, Mgr.

DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS



THE WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY

4:40 A. M. Daily for York, Hanover, Baltimore and all intermediate stations.

8:46 A. M. Daily except Sunday for Hanover, York and intermediate points.

11:10 A. M. Daily for Hagerstown, Waynesboro, Chambersburg, Hancock, Cumberland, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and the West, also Elkins, W. Va.

3:10 P. M. Daily except Sunday for Baltimore, and intermediate points.

5:38 P. M. Daily for Hanover, York and intermediate stations.

5:50 P. M. Sunday only for Baltimore and intermediate stations.

GETTYSBURG MARKETS

Prices at the Gettysburg warehouse corrected daily by C. Milton Wolf, Jr., Successor to J. Geo. Wolf's Sons Co.

Per Bu.

Wheat 92

Ear Corn 80

Rye 70

Oats 45

RETAIL PRICES

Per 100

Badger Dairy Feed \$1.

Only \$2.50 for this pre-shrunk wash skirt.

(Made in the Home of Wooltex)

By "pre-shrunk" we mean that the material in the full piece was

shrunk before being cut.

This means that this skirt will hold its shape and retain its fit when you send it to your laundry.

The fact that the skirt was made by the makers of Wooltex coats and suits is a guarantee of its style correctness and honest materials and workmanship, although of course it does not bear the label because the Wooltex label does not appear in garments made of

washable materials.

G. W. Weaver & Son

The Store That Sells Wooltex

Coats Suits Skirts

PUBLIC SALE of Valuable Real Estate

Medical Advertising
**LADIES! Darken
Your Gray Hair**

Use Grandma's Sage Tea and Sulphur Recipe and Nobody will Know.

The use of Sage and Sulphur for restoring faded, gray hair to its natural color dates back to grandmother's time. She used it to keep her hair beautifully dark, glossy and abundant. Whenever her hair fell out or took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect.

But brewing at home is messy and out-of-date. Nowadays, by asking at any drug store for a 50 cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," you will get this famous old recipe which can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair and is splendid for dandruff, dry, feverish, itchy scalp and falling hair.

A well-known downtown druggist says it darkens the hair so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw his through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, it becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and abundant.

Strain Too Great

Hundreds of Gettysburg Readers Find Daily Toil a Burden.

The hustle and worry of business men,

The hard work and stooping of workmen,

The woman's household cares,

Often weaken the kidneys,

Backache, headache, dizziness,

Kidney troubles, urinary troubles—frequently follow.

A Gettysburg citizen tells you what to do.

F. G. McCommon, Gettysburg, Pa., says: "I first used Doan's Kidney Pills some years ago and I still take them occasionally although I seldom need a kidney medicine. I suffered for quite a while from weak kidneys and a painful back. I tried several remedies and doctor, with little success until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. This remedy rid me of my pains and aches."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

**Don't Know They
Have Appendicitis**

Many Gettysburg people who have chronic appendicitis, which is not very painful, have suffered for years for gas on the stomach, sour stomach or constipation. H. C. Landau states that these people will try A SINGLE DOSE of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as compounded in Adler-i-ka, the remedy which became famous by curing appendicitis, they will be surprised at the INSTANT benefit.

FOR SALE

Horse, 14 years old, Good leader.

W. A. Bigham

R. 3, Gettysburg, Pa.
Phone 189 J.

WHAT'S THE USE?

In view of all the unseemly scramble that most folks indulge in to get dollars together—and all of us are afflicted with the disease to a greater or less extent—the question arises involuntarily, "What's the use?" Of what use so much time and energy devoted to material pursuits when the things of life that are most worth while—love, esteem, mutual regard, character, a good name and the best aspects of reputation—are not material at all and are only slightly affected one way or the other by dollars and the things that dollars can get? The folly of this scramble for dollars and some other unworthy things is often seen in the case of the father who has been so absorbed in the game that he has not had time to give his sons proper precepts, let alone setting them a good example; in the case of the mother who has been so eager to be at the front in society and in the exhibitions of the latest styles that she has not had time to give her daughters proper instruction and example along the lines of modesty and good sense. In a most pathetic degree it is all too often witnessed in the case of the parents who have scrimped and saved and denied themselves comforts and real culture, only to come to the end of life wretched and unsatisfied, with children unappreciative of the property about to be left to them and often fighting like cats and dogs over its division. "What's the use?" It is a question that a good many folks ought to be putting to themselves soberly and seriously.

ABOUT PRUNING.

In addition to the spraying operations, there is a certain amount of work along the line of pruning which should be done in the orchard every season. This should include cutting out cross branches that rub or those growing in a direction that will tend to injure the symmetry of the top. If the tree shows a tendency to be too rangy the longer limbs should be cut back moderately. Dead and diseased limbs should be cut out carefully and water sprouts growing from the roots or trunk. If the trees or large branches show a tendency to split, these should be bored through with a three-sixteenths or quarter inch bit and a bolt inserted, care being taken that the end of the bolt does not project any distance beyond the bur through which it screws. Such precautions will prevent a breakdown later in the season when the tree is loaded heavily with fruit. As a general direction, it is well to remember that pruning done before the middle of June tends to encourage a growth of wood, while that done after the 1st of July encourages the formation of fruit buds for the following year. In districts where the pear blight is prevalent the early pruning should be reduced to a minimum, as it results in a quicker flow of sap in the remaining wood and new growth and greatly increases the problem of controlling the blight.

GIVES FOOD AND EXERCISE.

A garden patch of a size to suit the needs of the family is not only worth while from the products to be got from it, which will mean a cheap as well as health giving bill of fare, but also from the standpoint of the exercise which it will furnish for the man of the house and other members of the family who may not be out of doors as much as they should.

It does the man who is in the habit of spending a good deal of his time indoors good to be out in the sun and wind, to forget his shop or office worries and loosen his joints and get his hands dirty. Working up a sweat will be good for him, and this, following by a bath and brisk rub down, will make him feel like a king. Thousands of city men get out of kilter physically through lack of the simple exercise which the care of a garden would afford.

TO KILL COCKROACHES.

In sections where cockroaches are bothersome the pests can be combated by using the following remedy, tried and recommended by the department of agriculture: Mix one part of plaster of paris and three or four parts of flour. Place this dry mixture in a saucer or on a flat piece of wood or tin where roaches are numerous. Near by place another flat plate containing pure water and supply a few inclines of wood or cardboard extending from the floor to the edge of the plate, so that the bugs will have easy access to the water. Also float one or two pieces of wood on the water, so that they will touch the edge of the dish. The insects readily eat the flour-plaster mixture, become thirsty and drink, with the result that the plaster sets in their intestines and kills them.

THE ROADSIDE TREES.

There ought to be a law preventing the growing of any considerable number of shade trees on the south side of east and west roads, particularly when not needed for purpose of adornment in front of the house. Such trees are almost invariably paralleled by bad roads during those seasons when there is any considerable rainfall. It is a matter of gratification that farm owners are voluntarily cutting down hundreds of such trees set from forty to sixty years ago not so much from the fact that their removal will make it easier to keep the roads in shape as that they sap the moisture and fertility of the field which they border over a strip approximately represented by the spread of their branches.

J. E. Trigg

Awful.

Tommy—"Why do the ducks dive?"
Harp—"Guess they must want to liquidate their bills."

Bonham—"They say that in the next world people will do the same as in this." Mrs. Bonham—"Well, I hope you get more day."

Emilie Laroque

By MARGARET C. DEVEREAUX

ONE OF IRVING'S POSES.

His Role of Defeated Candidate In La-bouchere's Borough.

An amusing episode of the Middlesex elections of 1868 was the error that the supporters of Henry Labouchere made in taking Henry Irving for their defeated candidate. The story is told by Mr. Algar Labouchere Thorold in his "Life of Henry Labouchere," as Mr. Labouchere himself narrated it:

"I was the defeated candidate for Middlesex. Those were the days of hustings and election displays, and it was the fashion for each candidate to go down to Brentford in a carriage and four to thank his supporters. On the morning of the day when I had to perform this function, Irving called upon me, and I invited him to accompany me. Down we drove. I made an inaudible speech to a noisy mob, and we re-entered our carriage to return to London.

"Come in," she said. The girl withdrew from the window, which was but a few feet above the sidewalk, so as to give him egress, and he passed head foremost through the opening and landed, exhausted, on the floor. The girl pulled down the sash and the shade, and both waited with bated breath to know if the fugitive had been seen to enter the house and who would give him away. In a few minutes there were sounds without persons running. These died away, and there was quiet again.

The man arose and stood on his feet, he and the girl looking upon each other intently. He was about eighteen years of age, and his clothes, though worn, were those of a gentleman.

"I am not safe," he said. "They will very shortly realize that they have lost me and will search every house in the neighborhood."

Two other women were coming downstairs—Mme. Laroque and her elder daughter, Louise. Emilie hurriedly told the others what had happened.

"Oh, heavens!" exclaimed her mother.

"What have you done? If he is caught here we will all be dragged to the gallotine."

"He will not be caught here," said Emilie. "I'm going to dress him up for a girl."

"Who are you?" asked Mme. Laroque.

"The Count de Turruine. I would rather die than endanger you. I will leave you at once."

"No, you won't," said the plucky Emilie. "Make haste; there's no time to lose."

She pushed him up the staircase and putting him into a room went to a closet and began to throw women's clothing on to the floor before him. Divesting himself of his coat and waistcoat he threw them into a corner and picking up a dress put it on. Emilie adding what adornment he required. His hair would surely have given him away, but fortunately at that time women wore white caps something like what they now wear while bathing, and the girl, taking off hers, put it on the count's head.

Emilie, after hiding the coat and waistcoat, went to the window and looked out. She saw gendarmes on the opposite side of the street before a house and knew that others were making a search within. The count was right—the neighborhood was being searched.

"There is nothing for you to do but wait," she said to the fugitive. "but there is yet time to make you look more like a girl. His hair was worn long for a man after the custom of that day, and she pulled some of the locks from under the cap, and producing curling irons spent the time frizzing his hair until there came an enormous rap at the door.

"Courage!" she exclaimed, pressing his hand. "On your coolness depends your life."

"The ladies below will betray me," said the count.

"No, they won't; their safety is linked with yours. If you fool your followers no harm will come to us; if not, we will all be in prison within an other hour."

When the door was opened the two were ready to descend the staircase. Seeing gendarmes, Emilie looked surprised, and the count endeavored to do so.

"We are looking for an escaped prisoner, the Count de Turruine. He is concealed in some house in this neighborhood."

"I assure you," moaned Mme. Laroque, "there is no such person here."

"But, mamma," interposed Emilie, "the citizens are welcome to search the house. We, who are advocates of the revolution, have no wish to prevent the police from hunting down the miserable aristocrats wherever they are to be found."

The words and especially the tone in which they were spoken did more to throw the gendarmes off the scent than anything that could have been done. The house was searched, but perfunctorily, and the searchers went away satisfied that these good citizens would not harbor an aristocrat. When they had gone the count sank on one knee before Emilie and, having kissed her hand, said:

"Tonight I will attempt to leave Paris and join the emigres in Belgium. If the kings of France are ever restored I will reward you for what you have done for me. But for you I would now be on my way to the gallotine."

Twenty years later the Count de Turruine, a middle aged man, drove up to the house in which he had been rescued and called for Emilie Laroque.

"I have come," he said.

"What for?"

"To offer you my fortune, myself, anything I have that you will accept." She took them all.

Wants Salary Also to Ascend.

Bonham—"They say that in the next world people will do the same as in this." Mrs. Bonham—"Well, I hope you get more day."

SHIRTS! :- SHIRTS!

Silk shirts for summer dress wear at \$2.25 and \$3.00 Unusually pretty patterns.

Madras shirts and shirts of other materials at \$1.00 to 2.00. The nobbiest things from the best makers. Dress shirts with collars attached and detached from 50 cents up. Khaki and other work shirts from 25 cents up.

WASH SUITS

Boys' wash dress suits from 50 cents up. Boys' play suits from 25 cents up.

O. H. LESTZ

We give S. & H. green trading stamps.
Cor. Square and Carlisle St. Gettysburg, Pa.

GREEN GROCERY

Fresh vegetables three times a week. Oranges, Bananas and other fruits. Delivered anywhere in town.

DAVID HANKEY,

1st Square Carlisle Street

FOR SALE

Second-hand, five passenger Mitchell Touring Car, in good condition.

CALL AT----

S. G. Bigham's Hardware Store

BIGLERVILLE, PA.

We Can Serve You Best Now

The best time to buy Furniture is when you have the widest choice of selection. Just now we have an unusually fine line of

Furniture

among the many useful things just at this time are:

Refrigerators Couches
Parlor Suites Rockers
Bed Room Suites Mattresses

which are priced unusually low, considering the quality. We can fill your wants in furniture. Also the Standard sewing machine.

H. B. Bender, "THE HOME FURNISHER"

FRIDAY and SATURDAY Are Opportunity Days at Funkhouser's

Let them mean a Saving to you

What we advertise, we have

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

Opportunity No. 1. Any Ladies' Coat or Coat Suit in the store at

1-4 Off

Opportunity No. 2. Any Ladies' or Misses' Shirt, regardless of style, former price or material, at

1-4 Off

Opportunity No. 3. A special showing of white and colored Tub Dresses for Ladies and Misses from \$1.00 to \$7.00. Special white Embroidery Dresses at

\$4.50

MEN'S DEPARTMENT

Opportunity No. 1. Men's and Young Men's Spring Suits, your choice of any \$17 to \$18 Suit in stock at

\$15.00

Opportunity No. 2. Men's and Young Men's Separate Trousers for every kind of wear, that were \$1.50 to \$8.00 at

20 per cent. off the original price